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from that occupied by the courts in England and the United States has led in the nature of things to a different conception of law on the continent from that entertained by Anglo-American writers. Extracts from the writings of von Jhering, Kohler, Duguit, Levy-Ullman and other leading jurists would have greatly aided the reader in seeing the Austinian theory in a true perspective.

Notwithstanding this omission Professor Lefroy has placed all students of law under a debt of gratitude for having made available in such handy form Professor Harrison's interesting and stimulating lectures.

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Traditions of British Statesmanship. By Arthur D. Elliot. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co. 1919. pp. x, 231.

The author of this work accurately describes it, in the concluding words of his preface, as "comments on recent events and subjects suggested by them." The first chapter essays to point out the "main lines of British policy" in the nineteenth century. Beginning with chapter two, the author gives a desultory survey of the relations of Britain with the continental states which ultimately ended in the great war. He then carries us through the conflict to the early part of the year 1918 when the book was written.

On the whole, the volume is disappointing. The author's conclusions have already often been seen in print. There is nothing noteworthy in his analysis, his grouping of facts, or in the amount of historical information displayed. A few of his comments may be cited. The aims of British statesmanship in the nineteenth century were peace, security, supremacy on the seas, defence of national interests. The war was caused by German lust of expansion. The British government during the years immediately preceding the war prepared the country adequately for a possible armed conflict. The British people responded magnificently to the demands made on them during the great struggle. There has recently been an immense increase in the power of the British executive and a decline in the power of the House of Commons; payment of members is a contributing cause of the latter phenomenon. There was no demand among the English people for an extension of the suffrage; the act was passed because for the moment it suited the will of the party leaders. The proposal to grant Home Rule to Ireland is and always has been a blunder. In general, one gathers the impression that British statesmen are successful when they deal with foreign affairs, but are likely to be found wanting when they turn their attention to domestic affairs, a conclusion which augurs ill for the future.

The book has a certain value because it summarizes in convenient form the opinions which some members of the Conservative party hold concerning the recent history of their country, the crisis through which it has just passed, and the problems which it now faces. It may be of use later. A future historian may employ it as one of the sources for either a book or a chapter with some such title as "British Public Opinion during the Great War."

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Manual of Maine Probate Law and Practice. By Ralph Webster Leighton. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. 1919. pp. xxi, 499.

The author describes his work as a handbook. He states that "No effort has been made to argue or speculate upon what the courts may sometime say upon